

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION

JORDAN

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION – VICTIM ASSISTANCE

COMMITTEE ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE

(Austria, Burkina Faso (Chair), the Netherlands, and Sri Lanka)

Intersessional Meetings

17-20 June 2025

1. The Committee welcomes the submission by Jordan of updated information on its victim assistance activities. Based on the information provided, the Committee presents the following preliminary observations.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE ACTIONS:

Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as the focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks (Actions 30, 1 and 2)

2. Jordan reported that the National Authority for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), under the guidance of the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, continued to follow up assistance provided to mine victims.
3. Jordan reported that the NCDR follows up on the victim assistance integration efforts, ensuring that the rights and needs of mine victims are addressed through broader frameworks.

Develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan (Actions 30 and 3)

4. The Committee recalls that in previous years, Jordan reported having holistic policies including a national strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities in place which also guides assistance to mine victims.

Include mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level (Actions 30, 31 and 39)

5. The Committee would welcome information on participation and inclusion of mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation.

Report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans (Action 30)

6. Jordan provided updates on progresses made in some areas of victim assistance.
7. The Committee would welcome an update on challenges faced in victim assistance efforts.

Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are effectively addressed (Action 31)

8. The Committee would welcome information with regards to inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral efforts to meet the needs of mine and other EO victims in Jordan.

Identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations (Action 32 and also Action 9)

9. Jordan reported 1,025 mine survivors including 9 women and girls and 935 men, with no new casualty reported in 2024.

10. The Committee would welcome further information disaggregated by age and disability on mine victims including the survivors and those who have been killed and indirect victims, such as affected families.

Integrate the data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims into a national centralised database, such as disability data systems (Actions 32 and 9)

11. Jordan reported that a working group has been created to oversee the integration of mine survivors into national survey and census process.

Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities (Action 33)

12. Jordan did not report new casualties for 2024.

13. The Committee would welcome information on progresses made to improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training.

Ensure that mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to health services including in rural and remote areas (Action 33)

14. Jordan reported that mine victims are treated through the hospitals of the Royal Medical Services and the Ministry of Health, including the provision of prosthetic limbs and rehabilitation services, particularly at Princess Basma Hospital.

Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services (Action 34)

15. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Create and disseminate a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine and other explosive ordnance victims (Action 34)

16. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services (Action 35)

17. Jordan reported that rehabilitation services are provided by the Princess Basma Hospital, the Royal Medical Services and the Ministry of Health.

Ensure to provide assistive technology (Action 35)

18. The Committee would welcome further information on availability of and access to assistive technology.

Increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible (Action 35)

19. The Committee would welcome information on progress made to make assistive technology more affordable and accessible.

Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health (Action 36)

20. Jordan reported on provision of psychological support including through home visits as part of a recreational project implemented by the NCDR.

Efforts to make peer-to-peer support availability including by integrating it into public healthcare and other relevant systems (Action 36)

21. The Committee would welcome information on availability of peer support and the integration of this model into relevant health systems.

Meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims (Action 37)

22. Jordan reported that mine victims are economically empowered through various means, including initiatives aimed at increasing their income and improving their economic situation such as financial aids to students and micro-loans to assist mine victims to start income-generating projects in sustainable agriculture and beekeeping.

Remove barriers to social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families (Action 37)

23. The Committee recalls that in 2024 Jordan reported that efforts have been made to meet the needs of mine survivors, to reduce the negative social, economic, and environmental effects on their lives, by ensuring their full participation based on respect for human rights, gender and non-discrimination.

The number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services (Action 37)

24. Jordan reported that socio-economic services are provided to mine victims by various national agencies, to address their needs and to assist them becoming active members of the society.

25. The Committee would welcome further information on number of mine victims benefited from socio-economic services in 2024.

Ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk (Action 38)

26. The Committee would welcome information on measures that are in place or are planned to ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies including humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters.

Increase inclusion of and access by mine victims into programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection (Action 38)

27. The Committee recalls that Jordan reported ensuring the participation of mine survivors and persons with disabilities in relevant programmes, including decision-making, public policies, and relevant conferences, based on respect for human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination

28. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers (Actions 39 and 37)

29. Jordan reported on carrying out activities to improve accessibility to public buildings such as museums and improving access to digital technology in support of hearing-impaired individuals.

Include survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels (Actions 39, 38 and 30)

30. The Committee would welcome information in this regard.

CROSS - CUTTING ACTIONS:

Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination (Action 1)

31. Jordan reported activities indicating national ownership and progress such as creation of working groups to oversee integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks.

Ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered (Action 5)

32. The Committee recalls that Jordan reported that efforts have been made to meet the needs of mine survivors based on respect for human rights, gender and non-discrimination.

33. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Allocating national financial commitments for victim assistance implementation (Action 40)

34. Jordan reported that 230,000 Jordanian Dinars are provided by the government of Jordan for NCDR, 30,000 Jordanian Dinars by Jordan Armed Forces for victim assistance complemented by 65,140 Jordanian Dinars by Taiwan in support of mine victims.

Having a resource mobilisation plan (for victim assistance) in place (Action 41)

35. The Committee would welcome information in this regard.

SRAAP country reporting tracker							
Victim Assistance							
Jordan							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information or clarification requested by the Committee
30	% of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion;						
	% of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering mine and other explosive ordnance victims, gender, age, disability, and other considerations and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;						
	% of affected States Parties that report including mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;						The Committee would welcome information on participation and inclusion of mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation.
	% of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.						The Committee would welcome an update on challenges faced in victim assistance efforts.
31	% of affected States Parties that report having in place an interministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;						The Committee would welcome information with regards to inter-ministerial or inter-sectoral efforts to meet the needs of mine and other EO victims in Jordan.
	% of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.						The Committee would welcome information on participation and inclusion of mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations.
32	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify mine and other explosive ordnance victims and disaggregate victim data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;						
	% of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.						The Committee would welcome further information disaggregated by age and disability on mine victims including the survivors and those who have been killed and indirect victims, such as affected families.
33	% of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;						The Committee would welcome information on progresses made to improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training
	% of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services, including in rural and remote areas.						
34	% of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
35	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;						The Committee would welcome further information on availability of and access to assistive technology.
	% of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.						The Committee would welcome information on progress made to make assistive technology more affordable and accessible.

36	% of affected States Parties that report on mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.						The Committee would welcome information on availability of peer support and the integration of this model into relevant health systems.
37	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.						The Committee would welcome further information on number of mine victims benefited from socio-economic services in 2024.
38	% of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;						The Committee would welcome information on measures that are in place or are planned to ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risks and emergencies including humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters.
	% of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
39	% of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;						
	% of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS							
1	% of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction						
	% of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors						
5	% of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors;						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
	of mine victims and survivor organisations participating in Convention meetings						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
40	% of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to their implementation of victim assistance.						
	% of States Parties that report on exploring all sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative						
41	% of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.						The Committee would welcome information in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.						